

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 41.

MIDDLETON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Do you understand the Sheep Question?

It's furnishing a heap of political thunder just now. It furnishes a table question the year round. It's full of meat. Our side of it is the all-wool round.

Country clothes used to be a reproach. There was the Blue Jeans joke; and the home-made spinning joke; and the home-made making joke.

For over thirty-one years we've been killing off the jokes by clothing the country about us in the Wanamaker & Brown manufacture of Clothing.

We turn all-wool cloth into the most perfect Clothing that can be manufactured. We buy cloth by the carload; make Suits and Overcoats by the thousand, the five hundred or the hundred—as we think the goods are likely to be popular; and sell them as near cost as we dare to, and insure ourselves a solvent business.

Great and greater sales have attended us every year in this generous plan of clothing you; and our Ready-Made Clothing has become the American standard.

Thirty Dollar Suits
Twenty Dollar Suits
Ten Dollar Suits

Twenty Dollar Overcoats
Ten Dollar Overcoats

Dress Clothing and Every-Day Clothing, of qualities we know to be reliable, sold at lower prices by 15 to 20 per cent. than prices usual in Clothing stores, because we save a profit by manufacturing and selling the Clothing ourselves.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

We pay railroad excursion fare from Middletown if you purchase \$20 worth.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

The Entire Stock of W. H. Moore & Co.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE IN ORDER TO SETTLE THE BUSINESS OF THE FIRM, THEREFORE THERE WILL BE A GREAT SACRIFICE OF THE GOODS.

W. H. MOORE AND CO.

NOW OPEN! NEW STORE UNDER TOWN HALL

The Bargain Store of Middletown.

We place before customers daily Bargains in every line we offer. No Baits. Every article a Guaranteed Bargain. Don't these prices please you?

PINS, full count, per paper, 1c. Best Needles, per paper, 1c. Scissors, 25c. Good Envelopes, 3c. 44c each. Note Paper, 5c. Feathers, 2 sheets, 1c. 6 Small Postals, 1c. or 12c. 100c. 3 Good Lead, 1c. Shoe String, per dozen, 2c. School Slates, 2 to 8c. Lamp Wick, 5 for 1c. Best Pens, 3 for 1c. Shoe Buttons, per dozen, 1c. Bone Colar Buttons, per dozen, 4c. Safety Pins, large, per dozen, 2c. 25000 yards of Lace, 1c. up to 20,000 yards Ribbon per yard, 2c. to 10c. 100 Men and Boys' Suspenders per pair, 5c. to 30c. 50 den Ladies Corsets, 2c. to 40c. 90 den Children's Black Hose large size, 7c. Men's Heavy Hose, 5c. Gents' Fine Hose, 7c. Extra Good Sport Cotton, 2c. Stewart's Best Thread, 3c. Hair Pins, per pound, 12c. P. N. Corset Steels, 8c. Men's Linen Collars, 5c. to 25 Dozen Girl's Slips, 19c. to 32c. 75 Dozen Men's Shirts, 10c. to 80c. Child's Knickerbocker and Pantaloons, 10c. Men's Pants, 7c. Boys' Overalls, 50c. yards Oil Cloth, 3c. to 7c. per yard. Big stock Glassware of all kinds. Shoemaker's Findings, 1c. sole, 10c. All Kinds of Brushes—White Wash Paint and Scrub, cheaper than the cheapest. Tinware—4 qt. coffee pot, 17c.; 3 qt. 13c.; 2 qt. 10c. 1 qt. 8c. Hardware—Rivets and Burs, 13c.; cut Nails 2c. per pound. Hinges, 2, 3, and 4c. per pair. Pad Locks 5 to 10c. Auger Bits, 2c. per inch, 5c.; 5-16 inch, 7c.; 1 inch, 8c.; 1½ inch, 10c. Door Locks, 18 to 22c. Bolts, 4x3 inches, 7c. per dozen. Hog Rings, 100 in box, 10c. Mann's Axes, 50c. Tack Hammers, 3 to 5c. Hatchets, 8 to 30c. Monkey Wrenches, 8 to 30c. Saw Handles, 8c. Spring Balances, 24 lbs. 8c. Horse Clippers, \$1.15. Garden Rakes, 10 teeth, 19c.

*—ONE PRICE TO ALL.—**

In case any purchase made from us does not prove perfectly satisfactory bring it back and your money will be refunded.

MESSICK'S CHEAP CASH STORE

GOLDEY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING, WILMINGTON, DEL.

INSTITUTE BUILDING, 8TH AND MARKET STREETS.
Courses of study that will at once give young people of either sex a means of usefulness. All competent graduates receive positions. Last year 229 students (53 ladies) from 83 places entered the school. The average age of the students is 18 years. Students enter at any time. College begins September 1st. Night sessions, Oct. 3d. A magnificent, full descriptive catalogue, with photo-engravings, mailed free. Write for it. H. S. GOLDEY, PRINCIPAL.

Miscellaneous Ads.



BEST MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

FAREWELL.

What shall I say to you, love, for farewell? What can I give you for magical spell? Is there a language that holds its heart Any tongue's woe for lovers apart Than the dear words of the old German strain?

"Till we shall meet again—Aut wiedersehen!"

Sweet it may be, yet it cannot express All my deep longing to help and to bless. Yet in the language of France I may find Greeting more tender, less carefully kind, Will not this phrase bear my message to thee, "Good-by, my friend—Adieu, mon ami?"

Cold and hard words for hearts to find, So cold and hard words for hearts should be In the one language that truly will prove All that the heart feels of passion or love; Soft as the musical rivulets flow Ripples the parting "Good-by—Addio."

A, there is nothing, my own, that can reach Deep to the soul like our plain English speech.

Sweeter and truer and dearest than all Foreign love-phrases of cottage or hall Ring the words long that we breathed, you and I When sight would sever us— "Sweetheart good-bye!"

"Where's the baby?"

Lizzie regarding her mistress, the very personification of dismay, stammered out,

"Good gracious! mum, why, hain't you got him?"

"No, no!" shrieked Mrs. Hoskins, turning white.

"Now don't be frightened," said Margaret; "perhaps John brought him up and put him in one of the other rooms."

The other two rooms were immediately ransacked by three excited women, but John had not done anything of the sort. Where was John? He was now the last forlorn hope. He might have the baby with him. If he hadn't—but the three women refused to consider the terrible alternative.

"He went down stairs to see about something," said Mrs. Hoskins. He bell boy was hastily summoned to send him hither.

When Mr. Hoskins opened the door of his apartment, three women shrieked,—

"The baby!"

Mrs. Hoskins fainted dead away, the nurse wrung her hands and stepped on the toes of Augustus, who set up long and piercing howls, and Clarence joined from no particular reason, except to help along the general misery, and Margaret exclaimed,—

"Oh, dear! how could it have happened?"

"Wh—what's the matter?" gasped Mr. Hoskins, his hand still on the door knob.

"Why, we can't find the baby," said Margaret, "and we thought that perhaps you had him."

"Me!" exclaimed Mr. Hoskins;

"why, I have not seen him since I put him into that carriage. Lizzie, what did you do with that baby?"

"Good heavens! Mr. Hoskins, I ain't done nothin' with him. I rushed out of the kerchief, when I seen Master Clarence under the horses' heels, and s'posed some one else had him, the poor, precious dear!"

"And I was after Gus," said Margaret, looking up from her occupation of applying restoratives to her sister.

Mr. Hoskins rushed wildly from the room, saying,—

"He must have been left in that hack!

He made a dive for the elevator which being down at that moment, he kicked furiously at the gate, apparently with the intention of plunging down the yawning abyss. Failing to accomplish this, he recollects there was a bell, which he rang furiously, and then turned and was half way down the stairs, two steps at a time, at the moment the elevator appeared at the fourth landing.

Richard Kennettson, after the last guest had departed, had said: "Aunt Deb, that was a mighty nice little girl you introduced me to!" and then he had strolled out on the veranda, lighted a cigar, smoked it to the end, and gone to bed in his usual placid frame of mind.

He called once after that, and went away in less than a week, and that was all; it was not likely they would ever meet again. He had said he was not quite sure where he should go next, and had gone with a pleasant handshake and a genial good-bye; and the girl remembered every word he had said.

It was about this time that her sister, Mrs. Mabel Hoskins, wrote entreating her to join them in their contemplated visit to the seashore. They were all going, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, the three children—Clarence, Augustus and Samuel—and the nurse, the latter personage being the especial attendant of Samuel, an infant who was yet in long clothes.

Mabel Hoskins had married a widower twenty years her senior, without children, and very rich. Margaret was in high favor with her brother-in-law, and now that such strong inducements were offered for a change of scene and a good time generally, she did not easily let slip; and so, in consultation with Aunt Esther, the modest wardrobe was made ready, and Margaret immediately began to examine the interior.

It was quite a dark night, but as he lifted the ulster they flashed past a gas light, whereupon Mr. Kennettson ejaculated,—

"A baby!"

His first impulse was flight. But no, that was hardly judicious. The baby would soon be discovered, and suspicion would soon be fastened on Papa Hoskins mounted beside the driver with more hand-bags and shawl-

straps. It was a long drive through interminable streets, and everybody was tired and half asleep, except Clarence and Augustus, who were tired and cantankerous.

Arrived at the hotel, and three rooms having been obtained on the fourth floor, the party, in two or three instalments, were taken up in the elevator, and at last met in one of the rooms. Mrs. Hoskins' first question, on catching sight of Lizzie, the nurse, was,—

"Look here! Did you know there was a baby in here?" he demanded.

Cabby appeared thunderstruck for an instant, then grew incredulous, and seemed to regard the matter as a "drive" put up against him.

"A baby! Of course not, unless you put it in there yourself."

"I—have a baby with me! What in thunder do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing; sir, but I've seen gentlemen before as would have their little joke, you know."

And cabby, assuming the knowing air of one who is not to be trifled with, prepared to drive on.

"Look here, sir," said Mr. Kennettson, in a peremptory tone, "get down from that seat, and come here, and tell me what that means."

Cabby dismounted and looked in.

"Ge-Whittaker! It is a baby, and no mistake!" he exclaimed.

Mr. Kennettson regarded the driver with a puzzled but stony gaze.

"Well?"

"I don't know nothing about it," replied the driver.

"Somebody has got to, I suppose."

"You must know the most about it," said the driver, in a significant tone.

Mr. Kennettson saw that the man looked upon him with suspicion; he evidently thought him the proprietor of the baby. He also concluded that parley with that sort of a creature was time wasted; the best plan was to get somewhere as speedily as possible, so he said,—

"Well, drive on!"

When the hotel was reached, and the driver opened the door of the carriage, Mr. Kennettson asked,—

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Do? Why, I ain't a-going to do anything about it. What do you take me for?"

"For the most infernal idiot that I've seen in ten years," was the response. "And I'll be blessed if I know what you are driving at!"

"Mebbe not. But I ain't that kind of a goat to have that sized trick put up on me, and don't you forget it. I've seen that played before, and you don't saddle no kid on me—not if I know it!"

The man's voice was loud and defiant.

Several people were around the hotel entrance, and they gazed curiously toward the carriage, being attracted by the loud talking. Richard Kennettson thoroughly hated being the centre of a crowd; and being withal tender-hearted, he gathered up his small charge, and dismounted from the vehicle, taking note of the number, and saying,—

"But I can't leave the child with such a beast, even if I have to adopt it myself," and he strode into the hotel, followed by inquiring glances.

It is safe to say that the elegant, aristocratic Mr. Kennettson had never before found himself in quite trying a situation. But he would not prolong the agony by waiting to explain, so he gave the infant into the hands of a porter while he secured a room; which very much strengthened the suspicion that that dreadful man had tried to strangle the child, failing in which he had sent for milk with which to poison it.

Mr. Hoskins was not at the hotel when the baby arrived.

"Let me go first and see if it is really Sammy. It might be a mistake, and that would be so hard for you," said Margaret, putting aside her sister, and hastening down to the parlor.

Mr. Kennettson stood looking out of one of the windows; the policeman, a good, fatherly looking individual, who had "kids of his own," as he expressed it to his companion, was dancing the baby up and down, bringing him into a high state of good humor, when Margaret appeared.

"Why, of course that's Sammy!

You dear, precious little darling!"

and she made a dive for the aforesaid.

"I must take him to his mother this instant. Please wait a moment," she said, rapidly disappearing through the door.

That voice! Could it be possible?

Kennettson, turning just in time to catch a vanishing view of its owner, found it really was that "mighty nice little girl!" without a doubt, whereas he slipped a bill into the policeman's hand.

Very shortly Miss Earle again appeared on the scene. Mrs. Hoskins wished to express her gratitude to the officer, and just then Kennettson turned and faced her. She started, blushed rosy red, and then, stepping forward, gave him her hand, looking up with eyes in which the tears had begun to gather.

Kennettson related the facts of the case, leaving out the disagreeable features, to his interested listener; and the latter expressed her gratitude, and looked a great deal more than she expected.

About this time Mr. Hoskins came in, and then it had to be all gone over again, and Margaret slipped away to squeeze the baby once more, and to mingle her happy tears with those of the mother.

Well, it turned out that Kennettson was going to the same place that they were. He had taken such an interest in Sammy that he couldn't bear to lose sight of him right away, and so he went. Mr. Hoskins exacted a promise of him to spend some time with him.

So it came about that the two

gentlemen grew to be friends, and

Kennettson lounged in and out of the Hoskins' cottage in a very easy and

comfortable manner.

At this stage of the game, the flood of gratitude having subsided, Miss Margaret Earle quite froze up. But what is the use of determining anything that has the power of determining you? She said to herself she wished he would go away, but apparently Kennettson had no such intention.

He had found that he liked to stay. In fact, he discovered that he had never liked to stay in one place quite so long before in his life.

He had become so intensely interested in this self-reliant, combative girl, and he at length succeeded in breaking through her reserve, and they began to take long walks and spend delightful mornings on the beach, and the delirious delights of that evening in May once more became realities, to Margaret at least. She no longer fought against the tide

The Transcript

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at the
rate of fifty cents an inch for the first inser-
tion and twenty-five cents an inch for each
subsequent insertion. Liberal discount
to regular advertisers.

Local notices five cents a line for the first
insertion. Death and Marriage Notices in-
serted free.

Subscription Price, one dollar per annum
in advance. Single copy, three cents.

Objectionable medicine notices and quo-
tations of any nature whatever
soever are not taken at any price.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR.

Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 13, 1892

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.



FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
CHARLES B. LORE,
EZEKIEL W. COOPER,
WILLIAM H. COLBOURN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
JOHN W. CAUSEY.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES J. TONER.

FOR CORONER,
JAMES H. KIRK.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES AND COUN-
TY TREASURER,
JOHN T. DICKEY.

FOR COUNTY COMPTROLLER,
JOHN F. STAATS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
COLUMBUS WATKINS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
V. J. J. A. SCOTT.

FOR ASSESSOR,
ALEXANDER METTEN.

FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER,
JOHN P. COCHRAN, JR.

We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few; We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered.—Democratic Platform.

The article bearing upon the issues of the present national campaign from the pen of J. A. B. Dilworth, and which are written exclusively for THE TRANSCRIPT are attracting widespread attention. The paper on "State Banks" which appeared in the issue of Sept. 29th, has elicited so much favorable comment that the National Democratic Committee has decided to publish 1,000,000 copies for gratuitous distribution. No newspaper in Delaware furnishes so much high class and original campaign literature as THE TRANSCRIPT, and every word is worthy of thoughtful consideration.

THE HOME MARKET.

J. A. B. DILWORTH.

One of the alluring pictures painted by the American "protectionist," for the minds eye to rest upon and derive pleasure therefrom, is the painting of the home market. What has the home market done for the American farmer, when by tariff laws he has been partially or wholly excluded from other markets? For the wool grower I will let Senator John Sherman answer. This speech of Sherman's was made in the hey-day of that statesman's career nine years ago:

"In 1867 the price of wool was 51 cents, in 1870 46 cents, in 1880, which was an abnormal year, 40 cents per pound. This was the result of the policy of protecting the wool growers in all industries to gradually reduce prices. Under the operations of the existing laws, the tariff of 1867, the price of wool has gradually gone down."

It will here be seen that the home market created by protection, has had the effect of continually lessening the remuneration to the wool farmer to a wonderful degree. Protection must make some products higher in price than they would otherwise be, and this particular wool grower has been compelled to take less for his products, and give more for his requirements. What can the American farmer do with those of his products which cannot be consumed at home, if by hostile legislation and tariff barriers, we drive him from the foreign markets? This is a very simple question, easy to ask, but I fancy extremely difficult for the protectionist to answer to the satisfaction of the farmer. The farmer will do just precisely what has been done in the West on frequent occasions—burn his grain for fuel, and produce less the next year, and live in a condition of existence that is but a trifle removed from starvation.

Of wheat and corn, which are indeed the great staples of America, I think it is a fair assumption to say, that were all men rich enough to indulge themselves in the viands that would best please their palate, there would be less bread consumed than is now consumed by the people of America. The fact is, that the sixty-five millions of people in the country use nearly all of the wheat and the corn that they could use had every man the privilege of going to the mill and getting all the flour he wanted for his family use without money and without price. I say this, because the very poor are compelled to live upon bread, it being the cheapest of all the foods that are offered to us in the market. But there are vast countries in Europe where wheat and corn do not grow, and where the products of these grains are esteemed to be luxuries. Italy,

Miscellaneous Adv'ts.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October, 10.

Every one of the Autumn work-days is an opening day for Dress Goods.

New weave-wonders continually crowd the counters. The woolen and silk-and-wool beauties of yesterday are jostled by the fresher beauties of to-day.

You can come and come

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Wanamaker's.

and be sure every time that a kaleidoscopic change awaits you.

Plain stuffs as well as the rich and rare. Let's look at a random four.

Navy blue Serge (three shades) finish like Surah Serge at 50c. The French makers thought it would be 65c.

52-in. Mohair-stripe Cheviot, variety of colors, 75c. Made to sell at \$1.25. Whipcord Serge, Cloth weight, 13 of the finest colorings, 75c.

Fine 45-in. French Serge, 65; a good 75c grade, 20 shades.

Likelier than not a Man's \$10 All-wool Suit will be your test of the Clothing store—Fall or Winter. It's a sort of standard, even if your mind is on a higher cost Suit. The goods, the quality, the style, make-up and finish are a starting point for you. Here they are, more money-full than we know of anywhere else in town.

The \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 Suits—in black Cheviots, rough and smooth-faced stuffs, small checks in Homespuns, and in silk mixtures—are a handsome host.

At \$18, \$20, \$22.50 dozens of other styles—many of them

other than England did this, for there were other reasons that may have induced her to look for her grain from other quarters of the globe, but certainly the desire of England to find other wheat fields than those of America was much intensified by our protective tariff laws. Up to 1863, the wheat and corn, but especially the wheat, which was not required to be milled, was produced and rapidly find a market in Europe, and so active indeed was the demand of the European markets for the American cereals, that it forced up the price in the United States, compelling the home consumers to pay much higher prices than they otherwise would have paid. It was then that Europe began to turn her attention to England for wheat and corn. Europe failed her as a wheat producing country, but the development of cotton cultivation in that country has been marvelous.

England next devoted her attention to the high land of India. She found vast areas of territory admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat where no wheat was grown, and encouraged wheat sowing there. India has increased its wheat production to such an extent, that, as far back as 1887, she was a successful competitor of the Americans in the Liverpool market.

One year ago the United States produced the greatest wheat crop ever known. Her surplus over the actual requirements of the entire country ran up into billions of bushels, and notwithstanding that immense wheat crop, it was marketed at good prices and there was rejoicing throughout the land. Mortgages were lifted, debts were paid, additional comforts were enjoyed by the farmers, and they felt much encouraged. They planted even more largely for the following year but the yield was not so great. Although there has been a reduction this year a greater wheat crop it does not equal that of last year, by many millions bushels, and the price at which wheat must be sold this year is all the way from thirty to fifty per cent, less than last year. In those sections of the country where the expense of marketing is great, such as from Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, the wheat growers there will not receive more than one-half the money for which they have been marketed this year.

What is the reason of this? It was because last year, throughout Europe and India, there was a great failure of all kinds of cereals, and the demand came from all portions of Europe for our wheat and corn, and the people of Delaware were enabled to sell their wheat for about one dollar per bushel. This year, when we have not had an average crop in Europe, it is sufficiently great to cause the falling off in the demand for American grain to such an extent that the Delaware and Maryland farmers will consider themselves fortunate if they are able to sell their wheat for seventy cents per bushel.

We have the home market for grain this year, but have seventy odd millions of people to consume our products of our farms; and we have found out exactly what the home market is worth to us. The tenant farmer and the farm owner whose farm is mortgaged, stand face to face with bankruptcy, and as they raise their depleted eyes from earth they gaze up and enjoy to their hearts content that beautiful picture of the home market that has been painted for them so artistically by Major McKinley.

Boys' Reefer, 3 to 7-year sizes. Heavy twilled English Serge, sailor collar, \$4.50 and \$5. Fancy mixtures and solid colors, edges bound in varying widths, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50.

Blue Fur Beaver, \$650, \$7.50, \$8.50.

Leather Leggings to complement the Reefer are novel in styles and dainty in colors. Prices well below those of a year ago.

In these days of little prices there's hardly a home that need be without pleasing or decorative Pictures.

Here are Pastels, for instance, at \$2.50. Handsome productions, neatly framed. The Pastel range is up to \$20 and includes fine work by such artists as Nichols, Hunt and Hodrick.

What Richard Malcolm Johnston has done for "cracker" life is akin to what Joel Chandler Harris has done for the Southern negro. He has given us graphic pictures of a peculiar people—and promises more. Book News for October has Mr. Johnston's portrait and a sketch of his life.

Book News readers get introductions to all the talked-of writers. More, they get glimpses of their works and discriminating estimates as well.

The whole universe of letters is the Book News field. Its readers keeps in close touch with everything of moment in literature from the births of books to the deaths of authors.

5c, 50c a year.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 13, 1892

Mails Close at Follows:

7:30 A. M. P. O. S. A. M. R. P. O.
10:10 A. M. P. O. 5:25 P. M. R. P. O.
4:30 P. M. P. O. 5:25 P. M. R. P. O.
5:50 P. M. P. O. 5:25 P. M. R. P. O.
Wilm. and Phila.

For Odessa—25, 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. & 8:30 A. M.

For Warwick, Cecilton, Sassafras, &c. 8:30 A. M.

Church Directory.

MIDDLETOWN M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. Francis H. Moore, Pastor.

Services held every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m. Alfred G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every evening at 7:30 o'clock. The class meetings are held as follows: Sunday, 9 a. m., M. D. Wilson; Leader, Mrs. J. W. Reynolds; 1:30 p. m., classes, W. H. Moore and John B. Roberts; Leader, Mrs. J. W. Reynolds; evening at 7:30 o'clock two classes, Rev. N. M. Brown and Alfred G. Cox, Leaders. The seats are free and all are welcome.

FOREST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT CHURCH, WILMINGTON.

Divine Service on Sunday mornings at half past ten o'clock and in the evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The usual afternoon service will be resumed in St. Anne's Chapel tomorrow (Friday) at three o'clock.

The new organ for Forest Presbyterian church will be used for the first time in religious service next Sunday morning.

Frank Duncan is giving boxing lessons to a class of young men. The lessons are given on stated nights in McWhorter's Hall.

In commemoration of Columbus day W. R. Reynolds will envelope the Hand Made harnesses purchased from him during this month in hand-some flannel cases.

A meeting of the Board of Trade has been called for to-morrow (Friday) at half past seven o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms. A full attendance is requested.

The mile trotted by Gypsy Girl, owned by Dr. J. C. McCoy of the great kite track, at Philadelphia yesterday, in 2:17, was the fastest mile ever trotted by a horse owned in Delaware.

Saturday, George T. Brown Esq., Attorney for Mrs. Sarah A. Reynolds, administratrix of the estate of Wm. A. Reynolds, deposed, said the property on Lake Street now occupied by Harry Gears to Mrs. Frank Lippincott for \$850.

The celebrated "Noss Family"

will make their yearly visit to Middlebury on November 7th. The well-known reputation of this most excellent family insures them a warm reception.

Quite a number of the members of Volunteer Hose Company went to New Castle this morning to take part in the State Firemen's Parade there this afternoon. It is expected that nearly 3000 firemen will be in the procession.

The members of the Cleveland Democratic club are requested to attend a public meeting at McWhorter's Hall next Tuesday evening, October 18th. J. Harvey Whiteman, Esq., and another prominent Democrat will be present and deliver addresses.

Remember the large stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Carpets, Oil cloths, Curtains, &c., of W. H. Moore & Co., must be closed out quickly. Do not fail to take advantage of this chance for getting great bargains.

W. H. Moore & Co.

On Tuesday morning Detective McVeigh arrived in town and arrested Herman Sylvester, a farmer living with J. C. Allston, on the charge of abduction of a 14 year old girl. The mother of the girl who lives in Wilmington, had him arrested and taken to Wilmington but upon proof of their marriage being produced, they were discharged.

A meeting was held at Prof. Tharp's residence on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a debating club to be a branch of the National Lyceum League of America. There were eight young men present who took the necessary action to secure a charter, upon the receipt of which they will organize, select a name and meet every night and elect officers.

W. H. Reynolds, our popular harness manufacturer, last week delivered to J. C. McCoy a set of fine track harness which he had made for Dr. McCoy's fast yearling, Miss Eliza, 2:24, which weighed complete, only 10 pounds. Gypsy Girl, another of Dr. McCoy's horses, last week won a race in Baltimore while wearing a set of the Reynolds' make.

The Volunteer Hose Company will give a Fair and Festival in the Opera House, beginning Tuesday, October 25th and closing Saturday, October 29th. They have sent out requests for contributions, and it is hoped that the responses will be general, prompt and generous. The members of Volunteer stand ready at any time to save the property and perhaps the lives of our citizens, and any call from them for assistance in their efforts to perpetuate their existence and efficiency should be heartily seconded by every resident of this town and vicinity.

Charles L. Doughton of the well-known firm of J. P. Doughton & Co., the men's outfitters of Wilmington will be in Middletown at the National Hotel, Monday, October 17th. He will be pleased to take orders for any articles contained in their large and complete stock of Mens' Furnishings, comprising the latest styles in neckwear, shirts, hose, gloves and underwear including the celebrated Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary underwear so highly endorsed by physicians, (for which they are sole agents for Delaware). Messrs. J. P. Doughton & Co., are so favorably known throughout this state that the very fact of merchandise being from their house is a guarantee in itself.

THE ORGAN RECITAL.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Three year and a half ago Miss Myrtle Houston and Miss Vinie Lynch originated the movement in the Forest Presbyterian Church for the purchase of a new organ. Under the untiring efforts of these young ladies and their associates entertainments of varied character were given, and when the announcement was made last April that the fund amounted to over \$300, the members and friends of the Church provided for the balance of the funds, and a few weeks later the contract for the new organ was given to C. S. Haskell, of Philadelphia, one of the finest organ builders in the country.

During the past two weeks the firm's representatives have been busy in erecting the new instrument, and a number of mechanics have been engaged in making the alterations and improvements necessitated by the introduction of the new organ. By last Tuesday evening the improvements were completed, and when the large audience assembled to listen to the inaugural recital, they found that the choir platform had been raised and enlarged, and enclosed, on the front by a handsome rail of solid walnut from which hung rich curtains. New gas standards of tasteful design gave ample light to the musicians, while above all, towered the new organ, which, in its case of rich, highly polished walnut, surmounted with large pipes richly decorated with gold and colors, impressed everyone with its beautiful and dignified appearance.

Promptly at half-past seven o'clock the entertainment began. The members of the choir had been rehearsing for a long time in advance for this occasion. Three of the numbers were quartettes sung by Misses Vinia Lynch, Miss Lillian Hudd, Mr. Clarence Pool and Mr. Frank N. Howell.

"Teach Me Thy Way," "Guide me O Thou Great Jehovah," and "Jesus Lover of My Soul," were all beautiful. The duet, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," sung by Miss Lynch and Mr. J. B. Maxwell was very well received, and of equal merit was the duet by Miss Lynch and Mr. Pool entitled, "Peace to This Dwelling." The tenor solo, "Fear Not Ye, O Israel," composed by Dudley Buck, and sung by Mr. J. B. Maxwell, while quite difficult, yet abounded in passages of richest harmony.

To Mr. Irvin J. Morgan, the famous organist of Philadelphia, and to Dr. Henry Clayton, so well known in our community, was assigned the task of exhibiting the strictly instrumental qualities of the new organ. The Pastor from Wm. Tell was performed by Dr. Clayton with evenness and taste and was greatly admired. "The Palms," rendered by the same gentleman, was one of the most popular selections of the evening, and the Offertory, by Batiste, was very acceptable, and the spirited "Grand March of the Maryland Fifth Regiment," given during the taking of the offertory, was received with great delight.

Professor Morgan's name and fame had preceded him, and the manner in which he performed the first number, "The Grand Offertory," by Wely, instantly indicated to those assembled, that their expectations had not been raised too highly.

"The "Gavotte," from Mignon, was sweet and yet sprightly; the "Allegro in D," by Handel, was very fine, and the audience listened with marked interest to his refined and skillful extemporization on a number of well-known church tunes; but the most popular of all the Professor's selections was the exquisite rendition of "At the Lute," a selection requiring the highest order of finger-gilding by perfect taste. "The Glories from the Twelfth Mass," by Mozart, "The Overture to Wm. Tell," "Wedelsohn's Wedding March" and the "Hallelujah Chorus" exhibited to perfection the dignity and power of the instrument.

Just before the rendering of the last number the pastor, the Rev. F. H. Moore, in behalf of the audience, thanked the ladies and gentlemen for the entertainment they had given, and the Rev. J. Beers, Rector of St. Anne's Church, arose and congratulated the members of the Presbyterian Church upon the acquisition of their noble instrument.

The audience cordially endorsed all that those gentlemen had said was indicated by the generous offering, which was far in excess of any plate collection ever taken in the Forest Church.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The New Castle County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Opera House, here, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th. The programmes of the evening entertainments are about completed, and present a most excellent course.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frazier Eliason have returned from a protracted stay at Delaware Water Gay.

Miss Kathie Ellison of Camden, Del., returned home on Monday after a visit to Miss Bessie Reynolds.

Misses Mary Ellison and Elsie Karsner, of Chesapeake City, visited friends here on Tuesday.

Frank Hardesty, Esq., and wife of New York city; on Thursday, Dr. John DeWitt Miller, the humorist, will occupy the platform. All of these names are familiar to the people of this town, and their reputation is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be of the highest order.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

My health having been restored, I have resumed my business here which was conducted during my illness by my brother, R. J. Foard, as attorney, and which is no longer the case; and I here desire to thank the people for all their kindness extended to me and my family during my illness. I trust by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

J. B. FOARD.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Oct. 13.

Farmers can be supplied with Fertilizers for late seedling from our warehouse at idlewood. S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.

A BRILLIANT DANCE.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON PROVES A GREAT SUCCESS.

The inaugural ball given by the young men of this town in the Opera House last Friday night was an unqualified success, and the most brilliant affair ever given here. The auditorium had been cleared, the walls decorated with the American colors, and the stage turned into a sylvan bower, from behind which stole the sweet strains of Price's orchestra to do her homage. The varied colors of the rich evening dresses enhanced by the glittering of jewels and glinting of silken and satin fabrics under the dazzling electric lights, the gayety and vivacity of the dancers made the scene one long to be remembered by every one present.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the grand march was sounded, and following the leaders, William R. Reynolds and Miss Edith Derrickson, seventy-five couples took their places and from that time until the extensive program was finished the floor had the appearance of the field of an immense kaleidoscope presenting an endless number of changes of surpassing beauty and brilliancy. Refreshments consisting of cake and coffee were served during the evening and dancing continued until 3 o'clock.

Among those present were: Miss Sparks, Philadelphia; flowered lavender silk, velvet trimmings; Dover—Misses Ollie Hillyard, cream lace over white with yellow silk, velvet trimmings; Mrs. T. S. Clark, pink silk, lace and diamonds; Smyrna—Edith Collins, light blue silk; Main Farwell, white cashmere, gilt trimmings; Nan Hoefcker, pink satin striped silk; Alice Spruance, white silk, gilt trimmings; New York—Miss Mora, Nile green silk; Bridget—Miss Royal, light blue silk; Atlantic City—Miss Starr, white silk, red roses; Camden—Miss Caulk, yellow silk and white lace; Katie Ellison, yellow silk; Eliza Litzenberg, light blue crepe; Earleville, Miss Foard, white India linen, blue ribbons; Myra Ford, pink crepe; Sassafras—Bessie Boyer, white dotted swiss; Miss Paschal, black silk, eucalyptus lace trimmings; Masseys—Miss Cacy, lavender cashmere; Mrs. N. Williams, yellow silk; Mrs. J. F. Pennington, black silk; McDonough—Mrs. Clarence Pool, flowered silk, cream lace trimmings; Mrs. J. W. Biggs, light blue silk, black lace; Mrs. A. M. Brown, dotted swiss, light blue ribbons, roses; Edith Reynolds—Mrs. C. Parvis, white silk, cream roses; Marion Cochran, flowered silk; May Clayton, pink silk; Edna Frazer, light blue silk; Marie P. Cochran, dotted swiss; Viola Ennis, yellow silk, white roses; Lizzie Cannan, lavender cashmere; Hester Jones, pink flowered silk; Lydia Cochran, pink cashmere; Mary Patton Cochran, red cashmere, silk waist; Eliza Cochran, pink tulip over pink silk; Blanche Cochran, white tulip over white silk; Josie Biggs, pink silk, white lace; Fannie Derrickson; black grenadine, yellow silk trimmings; Helen Naudain, yellow crepe; Bessie M. Reynolds, Nile green silk; Laura Willits, Nile green silk, ribbon trimmings.

Among the gentlemen present were:

James E. Sadler and James H. Clark coal dealers, are busy delivering coal to their patrons.

Miss Euston who has been visiting Mrs. M. W. Hibsham, returned to her home in Myerstown, Pa., on Tuesday.

The ladies of the M. E. Church

were invited to the services of the

Wilmington Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F.

on Saturday evening.

Services at Armstrong's chapel at

each month at 2 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S ITEMS.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DELAWARE CITY.

October 13.

Mayor Herbert of New Castle,

was in town Monday.

Francis J. Bruner and Harry Ferguson have both opened oyster bars here this week.

Jersey sweet potatoes are in de-

mand here, owing to the scarcity of

white potatoes.

Rev. A. P. Pretzman and wife

are now in Cecil and Kent counties,

Md., this week.

Mrs. E. A. Stout of the Delaware

City Hotel has returned from her visit

to Eastern Pa.

Miss Bessie Price the efficient as-

istant at the Delaware City post-of-

fice, is visiting her home in Kenton, Md.

The First National Bank of Seaforth has \$271,445.07 in individual deposits.

The first concert of Wilmington's

reorganized Tuesday Club will be

given in that city on November 21.

The bar and pool-room of Cedar

Beach Hotel, seven miles from Mil-

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The Transcript,

Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 13th, 1892.

THE FORCE BILL.

Inquiry of the Measure Supported by President Harrison and His Party.

The character of the Force Bill was admirably set forth in an address to the people signed by the Democratic representatives from the Northern States, issued June 28, while the bill was under discussion in Congress. Among other things the address said:

"This bill is purely a partisan measure intended primarily to control the elections for Congress and Presidential Electors in all the States and to intimidate,ound, obstruct and harass by political prosecution in unfriendly hands the adverse majority in the cities of the North. The minority members of the Committee regard the bill as revolutionary in its character. It substantially wipes out the regulation of Congressional Elections by States (that has existed for a century) without any demand from the people for a change and without any public necessity for the change. It appoints Republican Supervisors to oversee State officers thereby inhibiting and degrading the State officers. It proscribes the judiciary of the United States to political and partisan uses."

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN OPINION.

But do not let us depend alone upon Democratic opinion for characterization of the bill. There were a few Republican Senators and Representatives who had the courage to stand against and denounce the bill.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, in the Senate, December 19, 1890: "The pending bill proposes doing a thing that can not be done without force."

Representative Nathan Frank, of Missouri, in the House, June 30, 1890: "Under this bill the people will do the voting and the canvassing boards will do the electing."

Representative Ewart, of North Carolina, in the House, June 28, 1890, said: "This is as damnable and vicious a piece of legislation as ever was put on the State Books."

In the Senate in December, Senator Walcott of Colorado, said: "The pending bill involves Federal interference and espionage at other than National elections and such interference is contrary to American institutions."

SAMPLE PARTISAN REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Representative Lodge, in an interview published March 18, 1890, said:

"The bill provides that the United States shall take complete charge of the election of its Congressmen." The use of the pronoun "its" is significant as emphasizing the theory that the Congressmen are servants not of the States that elect them but of the Federal Government.

Senator Frye, in the Senate, December 11, 1890: "If in order to secure the right of the American citizen freely to cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, it was necessary to put a bayonet behind every ballot I would put a bayonet behind it."

Senator Cullom, in the Senate, December 18, 1890: "I accept the bill as the best that could be framed to meet the evil contemplated."

Senator Dixie, in the Senate, December 29, 1890: "It has been said that the pending measure is partisan in its provisions. As far as possible that feature has been eliminated, but in those large cities where the chief magistrate is usually Democratic, and the State officials Democratic, and the police Democratic, Republican electors are entitled both to law and officers that would guard their interests."

WHITEHALL REED'S POSITION.

When the New York Tribune speaks Mr. Whitehall Reid, editor and principal owner of that newspaper and the Republican candidate for Vice-President speaks. That Candidate Reid can be counted upon at all times as an enthusiastic supporter of the Force Bill is clearly shown by extracts from the editorial columns of the Tribune. During the discussion of the measure in Congress, Mr. Reid's newspaper boasted all over with:

"While waiting for the bill to be reported from the committee, the Tribune said, April 10, 1890:

"To remove the suppression of the suffrage now practiced in open defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution in the Southern States, the Republican party is sacredly pledged."

"A broader election law will be gladly received by the suppressed voters; a narrower one will not be satisfactory to the Republicans of the country, and Congress, which seems to have delayed too long, should at once proceed to the performance of a paramount and sacred duty."

The Tribune in an editorial of Aug. 15, said:

"The election bill carries within itself the seeds of future tariff bills by the introduction of the same."

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Record of the Democratic House of the 53d Congress.

The situation in regard to appropriations of the session of the Fifty-second Congress was clearly set forth in a speech by Representative Holman, the "watch-dog" of the Treasury. Mr. Holman says:

"The appropriations made at this session of Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$3,529,291.98 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress, or a reduction equivalent to \$100,000 to each congressional district in the United States; but for purposes of comparison the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$21,153,618, should be deducted from the appropriations of this session, for the reason that no river and harbor bill was passed at the last session of Congress, against the appropriations of which those made at this session should be logically contrasted. Without the river and harbor bill, the appropriations of this session are \$54,682,908 less than the whole appropriations made at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress."

The total appropriations made at this session amount to \$307,013,880.57, including the river and harbor bill, being \$33,529,291.98 less than those made at the last session of Congress, and deducting the river and harbor bill, the reduction is \$54,682,908.98; and in contrast with the average appropriations for the two sessions of the last Congress the reduction is \$10,142,080.03."

"An examination of the eleven regular bills which make appropriations for the essential conduct of the several departments of the government shows:

"1. That these bills, as passed by the House, made a reduction in the estimates submitted by the administration of \$27,863,792.16."

"2. That they were increased by the Senate in the sum of \$18,725,681.55; and

"3. That as they finally became laws, they appropriated: \$22,095,724.22 less than the original estimates; \$12,397,613.61 less than as they passed the Senate; \$26,422,862.10 less than was appropriated for the last fiscal year by the last Congress; \$10,712,464.71 less than the average of the same appropriations

Republican party, its leaders, its representatives and its followers, President Harrison, Vice Presidential Candidate Reid, Chief Supervisor John Davenport, and all the rest, are unreservedly for a Force bill that will enable them to control elections north and south and forever maintain themselves in power.

CANDIDATE WEAVER'S UTTERANCES

The Opinions He Has Expressed Concerning the Democratic Party.

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"This bill is purely a partisan measure intended primarily to control the elections for Congress and Presidential Electors in all the States and to intimid-

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He said in Fairfield, September 18,

1871:

"The Democracy, as usual, are loud in their opposition, but what did they ever do when they had a chance? Here in Iowa they stole the school fund and nationally they stole the arsenals, the Navy, the Treasury, everything that was not red hot, and created the very devil's rebellion. And these men appear and ask for your support. They should have come on bended knee asking your forgiveness for the unspeakable crimes they have committed and the wretched miseries they have inflicted upon a few people would naturally express?"

"That party under its new leaders, however, has treated the party as a 'slush fund,' and it has taxed the people with an utter disregard of their welfare. It is a very significant fact that, since the period of the old leaders, that party has never been permitted to control this House but in its first session, has been driven from power by an indignant mob."

"The record of the Republican party appeals to the candid judgment of all men as unimpeachable, save, perhaps, that it was too lenient with the leading Democratic conspirators. The same old gang, save those who were shot or hung, are again conspiring to get possession of the Government next year. Woo to them! for the loyal hosts will crush them, and crush them forever and forever out of all possible danger of such a misfortune to our common country."

He said in Oskaloosa, September 25,

1871:

"No Republican can ever, under any circumstances, have any part or lot in their opposition, but what did they ever do when they had a chance? Here in Iowa they stole the school fund and nationally they stole the arsenals, the Navy, the Treasury, everything that was not red hot, and created the very devil's rebellion. And these men appear and ask for your support. They should have come on bended knee asking your forgiveness for the unspeakable crimes they have committed and the wretched miseries they have inflicted upon a few people would naturally express?"

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